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Mouton Family

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Compiled by (Marie Pilkington) Mrs. Stephen Ray
Campbell

Livaudais - N^o Gen
Vol. 9 No 34 p 195 St Pat Ch
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Arrigo
1. D'Arrigo, Provdeza Vol 4, p. 293 (1920-21)
m. Chas. Mascari

D'Arrigo, Grace (Grazia) Vol 4, p. 332
m. Gaetano Mascari (1922-23)

Gaudenlio Lusardi
Zazzali
George
Lusardi
832 9303

Brunis Berardo Sx
Clotilde m. C. G.
Den. 6 - 1892 90
Siovanne
Lusardi
Clotide 1890
Zazzoli

Gia Ray
935-527

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MOUTONS

MOUTONS IN ST. JAMES

Compiled by: Marie Pilkington Campbell

Accounts of old families, lands in St. James and adjoining parishes of early existence are difficult to account for as ancient records no longer are to be found and a picture of those long ago days has to be worked out from maps, State Land Papers, copies of Royal French Land Grants, census, all of which are not complete. Most ancient records of St. James were housed in the Court House in New Orleans district of which the "Acadian Coast" was a part. A fire in 1866 destroyed these precious papers. Records kept locally suffered likewise from destructive forces as fire, floods, being scattered, lost, eaten by insects. Also it is to be noted that claims of pioneers were often put in years after the parties had settled on the land and sometimes these claims were not recorded as settlers exchanged lands or moved to other regions. It was necessary to renew old French claims when the Spanish regime came to Louisiana and also claims had to be renewed when the United States took over. We notice that the records of the seventeen forties and seventeen fifties are especially scarce.

Consulting archives furnished by the Honorable Bona ARSELAULT, the Canadian Historian, and his "Histoire et Genealogie des Acadians", we find detailed information on Jean MOUTON and his family.

Jean MOUTON - Doctor of Medicine, born about 1689 in Marseilles, France, the son of Antoine MOUTON, "maitre d' hotel" of the Count of GRIGNAN. His mother was Jeanne MERLASSE. He arrived in Port-Royal, Acadia, about 1708 and was married on January 7th, 1711 to Marie GIROUARD (GIROIR) daughter of Alexandre GIROUARD and Marie LEBORGNE de BELLE ISLE (BELISLE).

Soon after his marriage he established himself in Grand'Pre (St. Charles des Mines) and about 1730 went to Beaubassin with his family. Two of his sons Jean and Jacques married in Beaubassin in 1734, two of his other sons Salvador and Charles established themselves in Port-Royal where Salvador was married in 1752 and his brother Charles acted as a witness.

Children of Jean MOUTON and Marie GIROUARD born in Grand-Pre were: Jean born November 19, 1712; Jacques born about 1714, Charles about 1720; Justinien born May 27, 1712; Marie-Josephine born January 5, 1722; Marguerite born January 14, 1724; Anne born 1726; then, when Jean MOUTON and his wife went to Beaubassin, the following children were born to them: Louis born about 1731; Pierre born December 30, 1732 and Salvador born about 1733.

The Honorable Bona ARSELAULT gives us information on some of the children of Jean MOUTON Chirurgien, and Marie GIROUARD:

JEAN, Jr. was a gunsmith. He married in Beaubassin on January 19, 1734 Marguerite POIRIER who was the daughter of Louis POIRIER and of Cecile MIGNAULT. Jean Jr. and family lived in Beaubassin. He came to Louisiana probably alone as we have no local records on his wife and children.

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JACQUES married in Beaubassin on November 9, 1734 Marguerite QUESSY (CAISSY) who was the daughter of Pierre QUESSY and Therese MIRANDE. Among their children was a son Jean born Feb. 1, 1740.

Jacques, like his brother Jean, Jr., lived in Beaubassin. Jacques seems to have died before the time of the deportation, 1755.

SALVADOR married in Port-Royal, on January 24th, 1752, Anne BASTARACHE who was the daughter of Jean BASTARACHE and of Angelique RICHARD.

Witnesses were Charles MOUTON, brother of the groom, Louis GIROIR, Jean BASTARACHE, Anseleme BASTARACHE and the Pastor officiating was Father DESCENCLAVES.

Salvador's wife and family came to Louisiana at an early date. His second wife was Anne FOREST whom he married in New Orleans in 1768.

CHARLES was married about 1760 to Anne COMEAU. A son, George, was born in 1756.

LOUIS married about 1760 Marie BASTARACHE. Records show that he was at Ristigouche Quebec that same year.

Jean, Salvador, sons of Jean MOUTON, Sr., the Chirurgien, and Marie GIROIR were among the earliest Acadians to come to St. James, along the banks of the Mississippi River, the first Acadian Coast.

About 1766, they were joined by Louis and family and before 1770 by Charles and family.

Jean and Salvador and families may have been deported on "The Two Brothers" as Captain James BEST failed to list the names of the 132 Acadians passengers he had on board his ship. Besides the "Two Brothers" which arrived at Charleston, (Charles Town) South Carolina on November 17, 1755, the "Dolphin" and the "Endeavor" also the "Cornwallis" arrived that day with deported Acadians. The "Two Brothers" had 123 Acadians on board, the "Dolphin" had 121, and the "Endeavor" had 207 Acadians. Governor GLENN was sympathetic towards the unfortunate people and allowed them to land on December 9, 1755.

Few remained in Charleston. Old records list the port as "Charles Town". Many were distributed in the Province, some died of distemper and small pox. As they were allowed to leave, if they could, some made their way back to Canada while others traversed the great wilderness towards Louisiana where they knew they would meet French speaking people. Using Indian trails, following waterways, with crudely made banks, they traveled as had done coureurs de BOIS and early explorers, who made their way from Canada to Louisiana. En route, some met up with Acadians escaping from Georgia. As soon as the Acadians who had been deported to Georgia had arrived there, Governor REYNOLDS had declared their banishment because of their religious belief. A reference to such a party leaving Georgia is to be found in an article in the South Carolina Gazette, said party leaving May, 1756.

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On June 16, 1756, Gov. Wm. LYTTTELTON reports to the Lords of Trade: (Exclusive of Transient parties from Georgia).

Acadians landing at different times	1,027
Acadians remaining at time of report	645
Acadians shipped off or escaped	273

We wonder how many of those who escaped headed for Louisiana and, of those, we wonder how many reached their goal? How many reached the banks of the Mississippi, above the German Coast, the area included in "Les Oumas", the vast area, during the early days of the Louisiana Colony, which was situated between the German Coast and Pointe Coupee, both banks of the Mississippi River.

Consulting the passenger lists of the "Dolphin", "Endeavor", and "Cornwellis", we find the names of families who were among the first settlers on the Acadian Coast. Many of these families left St. James and pioneered the Attakapas regions where, prior to the arrival of the Acadians, the area had been visited by French government officials, traders, officers as SCIMARS de BELLILE, LaCROIX, who in 1754, brought from the Attakapas four chiefs who met with Mr. KERLEREC the Governor of Louisiana, FABRY de LABRUYERE, Joseph BLANPIN (BLANPAIN) and early ranchmen as MASSE, BERARD, and SORREL, GREVEM-BERG, etc.

We can thank Rene de SENNEGY for his authentic book on St. James Parish entitled "Une Paroisse Louisianaise". This little book written in French is rare indeed, as only a few copies are in existence. It has been translated, but not as yet published, by Miss Pearl SEGURA, Librarian of the Louisiana Room, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, Louisiana. De SENNEGY based his book on authentic Archives of the parish. His motto was "I love truth: I wish that it be proclaimed". The book was published in 1877. Author, professor and priest, he was at St. Michael's in Convent and at Jefferson College from 1873 to 1883. While "Une Paroisse Louisianaise" is rich in the history of St. James it pertains more to the East Bank than the West Bank of the parish.

De SENNEGY times the arrival of the first Acadians between the years 1754-1759. This is not surprising as the tense situation in Acadia had been going on since years before the climax occurred; the tragic deportation of 1755 which made history. Acadians had been leaving Acadia and going to Canada and from there to join French speaking people of Louisiana.

Consulting early church records of Point Coupee, we find many Acadian names prior to 1755 also in the records of St. James Catholic Church, the first Acadian church which dates prior to 1757.

The first register in existence at St. James Church starts with page 57 and the entry is numbered as 34. The date is 1757. This book may have had predecessors or entries may have been listed on loose leaves carried by early Missionaries who visited the area between the German Coast and Point Coupee. The first entry is that of a baptism and the names appearing are POIRIER, RICHARD, LACHAUSSE. The next be preserved entry is that of a baptism of

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Pierre BLANCHARD son of Aimable BLANCHARD and Natalie GIROIRE. Godparents are Joseph BLANCHARD, the grandfather, acting as godfather and the godmother is his aunt, Marie BLANCHARD, the year is 1759, the priest, Father BARNABE, French Capuchin.

Before continuing with the MOUTON family in St. James, I would like to quote from Miss SEGURA's translation of De SENNEGNY's book. In speaking of some of the Acadians remaining after the havoc of the 1755 deportation we quote: "Under the conduct of devoted Indians, they fled toward the forests, directing their steps toward the South. In their attachment to France, they went in search of that far-off land, of a Louisiana that they had been told was inhabited by the French, and over which floated the stainless banner. Nothing arrested their courage. They traversed mountains, they crossed rivers, they lay down in the heart of the swamps, they so-journed an entire winter amongst the savages and these, respecting such huge misfortunes, often assisted them and always left them a free passage. The red warrior lowered the point of his arrow: "Peace", said he, "Peace to the voyagers in the valley of tears", killing one's enemy is right, but to deprive him of the bones of his fathers! the Great Spirit defend him!" The battle tomahawk remained on the ground while the peace pipe circulated in the group of exiles. Finally, this long voyage came to an end; for one autumn morning, New Orleans saw the levee and the public place covered with this weeping people. With that fraternal tenderness, attribute of all children of France, under the noble impulsion of Mr. KERLEREC, all the inhabitants gathered these refugees and confessors of fidelity. Never was charity more inspired and never also would it show itself more abundant in its largeness. They were furnished agricultural tools, seed, food and clothing. At their desire the governor granted a piece of land to each family; they chose the fertile banks East and West of the Mississippi above the Des Allemands Coast up to Baton Rouge and to Pointe Coupee. In memory of their first country, they gave to these domains the name Acadia (1754-1759)".

According to family tradition handed down to Mrs. Charles E. HAMILTON, of Lafayette, affectionately called by all "Tante Ruth", crowned "La Reine Des Acadiennes, wife of the well known and loved Dr. Charles E. HAMILTON, recipient of many honors as "Les Palmes Academiques", active civic worker, direct descendant of Jean MOUTON (son of Salvador) who founded the city of Lafayette and on whose land deonation the St. John's Cathedral and cemetery stand also the Court House of Lafayette, the MOUTONS ancestors arrived in New Orleans prior to the deportation.

The MOUTONS may have come to St. James, area Vacherie, shortly after Mathias FREDERICK (FREIDRICH, FREDERIQUE) obtained his grant, about 9 arpents front on the Mississippi River.

The earliest MOUTON to have land listed in his name was Jean MOUTON. His grant, above that of Mathias FREDERICK, was situated on the ANDRE NEAU Land Grant. NEAU was a French boat captain and business man, trading between New Orleans and France.

NEAU's grant as seen listed on the Royal French documents consisted of 20 arpents front: actually it was 34 arpents front and the land extended from the river to the usual depth however 8 arpents of the 34 arpents frontage went from the river all the way back to Bayou Chevreuil.

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SEE NOTE 1 The Royal French Land Grant Document lists the NEAU holdings as being located at the ancient "Tabiscania Village" in "La Longue Vue Des Colapissas", Vacherie of present day.

NEAU did not obtain this grant from his personal usage as he never resided there but the land was destined for concessions and settlers were establishing themselves at that locality. NEAU was responsible for the roads, levees and the upkeep etc. of the land. He obtained the Grant September 9, 1754.

The lands of MOUTON and FREDERICK would of present time lie; FREDERICK, just below the Old Vacherie Road (first road from the Mississippi River leading to the Attakapas regions and on to Texas and to Mexico, a road following, mainly, ridges) and MOUTON's 6 arpents 14 toises, just above the Old Vacherie Road.) MOUTON's land, situated on the NEAU grant, formed part of the eight arpents front, with depth to Bayou Chevreuil, which later was owned by Sostene ROMAN. Sostene called his plantation "Magnolia" and his land tract from the river in to lower Vacherie became well settled. He was an older brother of Governor Andre BIENVENUE ROMAN and was married to Arthemise LANDREAUX. They were the parents of five daughters.

SEE NOTE 2 When Jean MOUTON left St. James, prior to 1770, he acquired vast holdings in the Carencro area and some of those holdings, passed on to Pierre ARCENEAUX. Pierre, (Louis Pierre) Father of Louis, is credited, as per family tradition, to be the "Gabriel" of "Longfellow's poem "Evangeline". (Louis) Pierre was an early settler, about 1764, in St. James. He and family (he wandered several years between the time of the deportation and his arrival in St. James and seems to have been married shortly before settling on the shores of the Mississippi River) lived on a five arpents front plantation, West Bank of the Mississippi River, St. James Parish, Cabahanoce. The First Acadian Coast. Present day location of the land would be in Hymel, Louisiana.

SEE NOTE 3 Throughout a period of many years, Pierre commuted from the River to the Attakapas or, as was said, from "Le Fleuve Aux Attakapas". Then, in 1789, he and family settled in the Carencro, River Vermilion area where he had a vast ranch.

His estate is listed on old maps as "ARCENEAUX Settlement".

Seemingly, Pierre ARCENEAUX (Father of Louis who was born in Louisiana, 1770) is the loved one whom Evangeline sought in vain. Louis son of Pierre ARCENEAUX and husband of Anne BERGERON was of a younger generation and could hardly have been the hero of LONGFELLOW's poem. The only other Louis ARCENEAUX whose name appears on the census listings of those times is Louis, son of Micheal ARCENEAUX and Marie M. LaFLEUR, Canadians who had come to the First German Coast (St. Charles Parish) about 1750 and who had moved to the Second German Coast (St. John the Baptist Parish) about 1760 and on to St. James (First Acadian Coast) about 1770. That Louis ARCENEAUX, born in St. John the

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Baptist Parish in 1765, married in St. James Parish, Cesaire SCIONEAUX, daughter of the Canadian, Pierre SCIONEAUX.

The ARCENEAUX brothers, Canadians, Louis, Michael, Francois, Gabriel owned land at what is now Baytree section of Vacherie in St. James and Pierre SCIONEAUX was a neighbor. Of present time SCIONEAUX 's holdings would be on St. Joseph Plantation, Vacherie.

Returning to Jean MOUTON, son of the Doctor and Marie GIROUARD, we note that before leaving St. James his plantation passed on to his neighbor, Pierre FREDERICK.. The FREDERICKS were a large family and the children and their families lived in the area of the Mathias FREDERICK grant. They purchased adjoining lands to the original grant, mainly in the up the road direction, hence along the old NEAU grant. Pierre FREDERICK claimed for himself and heirs of Mathias FREDERICK 14 arpents, 13 toises front. The heirs included Francois, Antoine and Noel GUISCLAIR husband of Charlotte FREDERICK.

The name Mathias FREDRICH is listed on 1724 census in DEILER's "Settlement of the German Coast" also there is a listing of his wife with infant child at breast. This family is listed as of 1726 and 1731. In 1726 he had three children and 6 arpents of cleared or cultivated land. Mathias was from Weilersheim ALSACE and was born in 1695.

When consulting the recensement general of January first 1726, we find listed at "Village Allemands":

Mathias FREDERICK, wife and three children.

We note with interest the variation of the spelling of that family name. Officials and priests were of various nationalities and they would spell names as they sounded to them.

If this FREDERICK family is the one who obtained the land grant in St. James, in 1754, it is one of the first families that we know of who moved from the early German Villages on the First German Coast to the First Acadian Coast.

However, the Honorable Bona ARSENEAULT points out in his "Histoire Et Genealogie Des Acadiens" that there was a Doctor of Medicine, Dr. FREDERICK of German origin, who had established himself along with Canadians at Kaskaskia in the Illinois Country, that after he died, about 1735, he left four children, two of which were raised in New Orleans at the Ursuline Convent Orphanage. It could be that one of those children was Mathias FREDERICK who obtained the grant. Having a French background and friends in New Orleans, it is possible that he was sympathetic to the earliest Acadian refugees and may have induced Jean MOUTON and Salvador to settle next to his grant.

to be continued

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MOUTONS IN ST. JAMES

Compiled by: Mrs. Stephen Roy Campbell (Marie Pilkington)

(Continued from Vol. IX - No. 34 - Page 109)

A death record in the St. James Church register lists Mathias FREDERIQUE, 74, a native of this colony, died, December 24, 1801, husband of Marie BERNARD. This Mathias could have been the son of the doctor or a son of the early settler on the German Coast. It seems more likely that he could be the son of the doctor. As of later date, we find that Louis and George (George) MOUTON (son of Charles) owned land on the NEAU tract, just above the holdings of Jean MOUTON. One arpent of their land had been acquired from Jean SAUNIER, prior to 1771.

Louis and George's lands were at the upper end of that area in Vacherie known, now as the Magnolia section.

Between the Magnolia section and the New Vacherie Road (Vacherie Road of present day); that is along the upper end of the NEAU grant we find settlers prior to 1782. Among those families we find Acadian names as Michael GAUDIN, Xavier HEBERT, Pierre BERTEAU det BEAU SOLEIL, Joseph COMANDEL, Thomas BOURG. (COMANDEL was probably founder of COMARDELLE Village on Bayou Des Allemands near Temple Bay at entrance of Lake Salvador. The name COMARDELLE has various spellings).

While the name of Salvador MOUTON, son of Jean MOUTON the chirurgien (Doctor of Medecine) and his wife Marie GIROUARD, does not appear on the land claims, he lived in St. James, served in VERRET's Militia and also resided in New Orleans as did the CANTRELLS, VERRETS. Accompanying Salvador to Louisiana was his wife, Anne BASTARACHE and two very young children Jean and Anne PREXEDE. Two more children were born to the couple while in St. James, Marin and Celeste.

The latter married in St. James, Jean GUILBEAU, and of this marriage no children were born. Jean GUILBEAU and wife left the shores of St. James to reside in the Attakapas, as did so many early Acadian settlers.

Marin married Marie LAMBERT who was probably the grand daughter of Pierre LAMBERT, Sr., first known owner, prior to 1771, of the six arpents and eight toises front which became known as "Baytree" Plantation, just above the renowned "Oak Allee" Plantation, Vacherie, Louisiana, owned and restored in 1925 by Mrs. Andrew STEWART. What was "Baytree" Plantation is now part of "Oak Allee".

(SEE NOTE 4)

Marin and family also moved on into the Attakapas.

Of Anne PREXEDE we have no record however Jean, son of Salvador MOUTON and Anne BASTARACHE featured prominently in the early history of the Lafayette area. Jean, son of Salvador, is not to be confused with his uncle Jean MOUTON who served in VERRET's company, 1766.

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The younger Jean also went into the Attakapas and became owner of vast lands West of Bayou Carencro. He married Marie Marthe BORDAT, daughter of Dr. Antoine BORDAT and widow Marguerite MARTIN, in the year 1783. They had 12 children. It is this Jean, son of Salvador, husband of widow Marguerite MARTIN, who founded the city of Lafayette, priorly known as Vermillionville, he donated land for the court house and founded the city of Lafayette in 1824. It was Jean who donated the land of the cathedral which is called St. John's Cathedral after his patron saint, and for the cemetery in 1821. When Jean MOUTON was married to Marthe BORDAT, Jean MOUTON (Uncle) signed as a witness, Jean MOUTON died 9-7-1831. Consulting first land claims in the Attakapas in Township, 8S., Range 4E and in Township 9S., Ranges 4,5 E-S.W., we find listed as land owners, several Jean MOUTONAS as Jean Sr., and Jean Jr., Jean Baptiste and Jean (Neveu) meaning nephew.

(SEE NOTE 5)

Many prominent descendants have stemmed from Jean, son of Salvador, who in turn, was the son of Jean MOUTON Sr., the doctor, namely, Alexandre MOUTON, Governor of Louisiana in 1843 and the Governor's son, General Alfred MOUTON, who distinguished himself in the war of the Confederacy and who died a hero's death at the Battle of Mansfield, April 4, 1864.

Anne BASTARACHE, wife of Salvador, died a few years after their arrival in Louisiana. Salvador married again, in New Orleans, in 1768. His wife was Anne FOREST, seemingly the daughter of Joseph FOREST, land owner in St. James of eight arpents ten toises front on "ARMANT", "Southdown, Inc." of present day, in Vacherie. On that land stands the old ARMANT home built before 1800. This exquisite old home loaded with history should be preserved as a tourist attraction but it is falling rapidly, now, into ruins.

We have no listing of children being born to Salvador and Anne FOREST.

Salvador died in New Orleans at the hospital. He passed away April 9, 1773. His death record appears in the first existing register in the St. James Catholic Church in St. James, Louisiana. The register is signed by his brother Louis. Salvador was only about 40 years old when he died.

It is possible that Lake Salvador could have been named after him. It is to be remembered that ridges led over the swamp lands from St. James to Bayou Lafourche area and on to the Attakapas also that the MOUTON land in Vacherie connected to Bayou Chevreuil and that bayou led directly on to Lake Des Allemands on to Lake Salvador. This lake, up to present time, is only reached by waterways, mainly Bayou De Allemands and smaller bodies of water which flow from Lake Salvador to Lake Des Allemands.

Lake Salvador is accessible from the waters of Bartaria Bay, part of the Gulf of Mexico. It is doubtful that this route was used by travelers.

In going by boat from New Orleans to the Bartaria area, one meets with a formidable sea marsh which abounds with bayous and myriads of small intricate water ways which

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cross and recross each other. It is a veritable "trembling prairie". A boatman has to be an expert not to get lost. "Any trial or road onto Barataria must perforce follow these winding streams, and the trail soon becomes a labyrinth among the swaying grasses".

Salvador may have followed along the MOUTON grant from the river and along the water ways to Lake Salvador and, for some reason, his name could have been associated with that body of water.

We have no official data as to how Lake Salvador got its name. Both Lake Des Allemands and Lake Salvador were first listed on old maps as Lake of the Ouachas, so named for Indians of that tribe who resided awhile near these waters.

Let us now consider Louis, son of Jean MOUTON and Marie GIROUARD. Louis was married to Marie BASTARACHE. Listed on the 1777 census, we find three children of that couple: David, Anne and Elizabeth. A daughter, Isabel, was born to Louis and Marie after that census was taken. We find a record in the St. James Church register of Isabel's marriage to Pierre BLANCHARD, in 1792 (seemingly that Pierre was the nephew of Pierre baptized in 1759).

Anne MOUTON married Xavier THERIOT and a child was baptized in St. James, Marie Felicitas THERIOT, 1796, daughter of Xavier THERIOT and Anne MOUTON.

Louis MOUTON sold at an early date, 1781, to Jacques Etienne ROMAN or Jacques ROMAN the second, as he was called, a tract of land (later in conflict, ROMAN and Antoine FREDERICK) four arpents, thirteen toises, four feet lying just above the land which Jean MOUTON had sold to Pierre FREDERICK. This was the first purchase of land made by Jacques ROMAN in St. James.

This small purchase (sec. 24 and part of 25 in township 12 south, range 17 east, S.E. Dist. Louisiana, West of the Mississippi River, in the Magnolia area of Vacherie, was just the beginning of vast lands acquired in St. James by the "Cattle King of the Attakapas", as some called ROMAN.

As ROMAN made purchases adjoining his first acquisition (later purchases were greater and in the area of the 1755 grant of Louis RANSON, above that of NEAU's) just as the FREDERICKS had done, hence it is not strange that conflict over the land took place.

Louis MOUTON made his last land sale soon afterwards and in 1808 we find a record (St. James court house) showing that he had come from Baton Rouge to collect payment for land sold to Jacques ROMAN (six arpents, fourteen toises front). The payment was for \$4,750.

Charles MOUTON, son of Jean MOUTON, chirurgien and Marie GREGOIRE died in St. James at approximately the age of 80. He was the widower of Anne COMEAU. The only record of children of that couple is one son, George. George's land terminated at what is now "Laura" Plantation, better known as Florian Waguespack Plantation.

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George was the last MOUTON to leave St. James, West Bank. He acquired land on the East Bank, St. James Parish in 1783 and his land on the West Bank passed to Frederick BLANCHARD, a relative of Pierre BLANCHARD who had married a cousin of George, Isabel MOUTON.

George's land on the East Bank consisted of two arpents, eleven toises and four feet front and the up the road neighbor was Alexis ROME and the down the road neighbor was Joseph THERIOT. The property had once belonged to widow VINCENT and was located between (Grande Pointe) Grand Point and Jefferson College.

George was the husband of Natalie GAUDET (GODET). They had been married in St. James in 1789. A daughter of the couple, Madeleine born about 1790, married in St. James in 1804, Regile (Regis) OUBRE, son of Andre OUBRE and Marie BONVILLAIN. A son, Louis OUBRE, married Marie Coralie ROME and when she died, he married, in St. James, Justine FALGOUST who was the daughter of Augustin FALGOUST and Arthemise HYMEL. Justine was a direct descendant of Louis Marcel FALGOUST de BEAUMONT of Langelais on the Loire, diocese of Tours, Touraine, France who served as chirurgien (doctor) of the king, on the "German Coast" of Louisiana. FALGOUST served in that capacity for more than 20 years, from 1739 to the middle seventeen sixties. He was the progenitor of the FALGOUSTS in Louisiana.

We previously said that Jacques, son of Jean MOUTON and Marie GIROIR (GIROUARD) had died at the time of the deportation. He however had a son called Jean, born Feb. 1, 1740. That Jean married about 1763 Isabelle BASTARACHE. They joined the early MOUTONS in St. James. They were the parents of Frederick born ca. 1768.

There is a baptismal record in the St. James church register of Madeleine MOUTON, born 1773, daughter of Jean MOUTON and Isabelle BASTARACHE. That Jean and his family left St. James and settled in the Attakapas. He was a first cousin to Jean who founded Lafayette.

Frederick MOUTON, sometimes called Jean FREDERICK, was married in St. James to Anastasie CORMIER (daughter of Jean BAPTISTE and Marguerite BOURG) and a daughter, Adelaide, was born to them before they moved to the Attakapas. Another daughter was born, Emerante. The girls married brothers, sons of Pierre ARCENEAUX and Anne BERGERON. Adelaide married Cyprien ARCENEAUX, May 13, 1805 and Emerante married Francois ARCENEAUX, June 25, 1808.

Both couples lived at the ARCENEAUX settlement, Carencro, River Vermilion area. Unfortunately, the first two cemeteries in St. James have been taken by the Mississippi River. Graves of the MOUTONS have met with this fate including the one of young Salvador Marin MOUTON (seemingly the son of Marin MOUTON and grandson of Salvador MOUTON).

On October 16, 1811, at the age of 16, the unfortunate young man was accidentally killed in St. James. He was a resident of the Attakapas and was probably visiting his

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mother's folks. Named after his pioneer ancestor, he met an untimely death where the Acadians had found a heavenly refuge after their tragic trials and, finally, expulsion from their loved country-Acadia.

The name MOUTON disappeared from Vacherie about 1800 however descendants through the female line may still reside on the old NEAU tract, in the heart of upper and lower Vacherie.

An Historical Marker was Dedicated in Lafayette at the Site of Cathedral of Saint John the Evangelist.

Sponsoring the event was the Galvez Chapter D.A.R.

Guest speaker was Judge A. Wilmont DALFERES.

Unveiling the marker and presenting the wreath were descendants of

Jean MOUTON; Rev. Richard MOUTON, J. Alfred MOUTON, Mrs.

Harry Lewis GRIFFIN and Mrs. Charles E. HAMILTON.

NOTES:

NOTE (1) Looking over the incomplete 1766 census of Cabahanoce, we note that the MOUTONS and FREDERICKS at Tabiscania are not included. By 1777, the Spanish regime had included Tabiscania in the Cabahanoce area so the census of that year lists the MOUTONS and FREDERICKS. Salvador MOUTON had died and Jean had left so only the families of Louis and Charles MOUTON are listed.

NOTE (2) Jean MOUTON is listed on the 1766 census of Capt. VERRET's company at Cabahanoce. Salvador and Louis are also listed as members of the militia. In 1770, we find the names of Salvador and Louis on the listing but not that of Jean as he had left St. James by that time.

NOTE (3) Pierre ARCENEAUX besides acquiring lands from Jean MOUTON in the Carencro area (see listing of Certificate B 1200-missing) also acquired land from the Indians in that vicinity for his children and their families. His estate is listed on old maps as "ARCENEAUX Settlement".

NOTE (4) Marin settled at a site which became known as "MOUTON Cove" near Abbeville. In 1802 he purchased from BERNARD, an old Indian chief, over 4,000 acres. He married again and a daughter married Ambrose LACOUR. Marin was buried on the old family home-stead.

NOTE (5) In January, 1861 - The Louisiana State Convention met. By a vote of 113 to 17, Louisiana passed an ordinance of secession from the Federal union, ex-governor Alex MOUTON was elected president. The President of Louisiana declared - "By virtue of the vote just announced I now declare the connection between the State of Louisiana and the Federal Union dissolved and that Louisiana is a free, sovereign and independent power."

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Mouton Family

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State Land Papers and old French and Spanish documents at State Land office in Baton Rouge - photostats of some furnished through the kindness of Mr. Jos. M. Webre of Rosedale, Louisiana, from his private collection.

Early township and range maps of first recognized land claims of the sections studied. Access to these and corresponding documents made possible through the kindness of the late Mrs. Lucille Mae Grace, Registrar, State Land Office at Baton Rouge, La., also at present, through the kindness of Mrs. Ellen Bryan Moore, Registrar and her staff among whom we name Miss Helen Olivier and Mrs. Joy Davis.

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Family Notes on Marin Mouton furnished through the kindness of Dr. Ray LaCour, Lafayette, La., great, great, grandson of Marin.

Marriage contracts of the Attakapas Post 1760-1803, Winston DeVille.

Marriage contracts of Opelousas Post by Jacqueline Vidrine, 1766-1803.

Msgr. George A. Bodin - Selected Acadian Records and La. Ch. Records.

M.P.C.

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QUERIES ARE FREE.....

Mr. Joseph A. Pippin, Rt. 1, Box 197, Meggett, S.C. 29460 seeking info on Demase PEPIN/Clotide BRUNELLE, parents of Clotide PEPIN, b. 1874 Iberville, PQ and Arthur Michael PEPIN, b. 1878 Glens Falls, NY. Has some lines of descent of PEPIN family to share. Also has Tanguay, Vol. I.

Mrs. André D. Peltier, 8435 Pritchard Pl., New Orleans, LA 70118 looking for marriage proof for Edouard PELTIER, b. 1796 to Marcellite BERTHELOT, poss. in Assumption or Lafourche parish ca. 1818. He s/o Etienne PELTIER/ Jeanne _____. Edouard & Marcellite had Louis, b. 1820.

Mrs. Alicia Brumfield, Rt. 4, Box 199-B, Baton Rouge, La. 70805 needs info on parentage of Thomas RHODES/Eloise BERGERON. Thomas said to be Englishman; they had son Jack and descendants who lived in Terrebonne parish, La. in 1800's.

Mrs. John H. Mortensen, 363 So. Park Victoria Dr., Milpitas, CA 95035 needs parent of Louis Denis de BONNAVENTURE born ca. 1696 Québec. Married Françoise LeFEBRE ca. 1718, died N.O. 4 May, 1726.

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CONTINUATION OF MOUTON GENEALOGY (Continued from Vol. V, #2)

e-3-b-5-a-3-f. Sidonie OLIVIER of 1st mg.
m. Adolphe JUDICE, s/o Sosthène JUDICE
e-3-b-5-a-3-g. Charles-Ovignac OLIVIER of 1st
mg. m. Celeste GUIDRY, d/o Félix GUIDRY/
Coraide MOUTON

e-3-b-5-a-3-g-1. John OLIVIER
e-3-b-5-a-3-g-2. Armide OLIVIER
e-3-b-5-a-3-g-3. N. N. OLIVIER

e-3-b-5-a-3-h. Laura OLIVIER of 2nd mg.
e-3-b-5-a-3-i. Duclosel OLIVIER of 2nd mg.
e-3-b-5-a-3-j. Ada OLIVIER of 2nd mg.
e-3-b-5-a-3-k. Julia OLIVIER of 2nd mg.

e-3-b-5-a-4. Françoise-Angélique-Zenaïde MOUTON
b. 1830 of 1st mg., m. Valérien
MARTIN, s/o Valérie MARTIN
e-3-b-5-a-4-a. Sosthène MARTIN d. of yellow
fever 1867
e-3-b-5-a-4-b. Eugénie MARTIN d. of yellow
fever 1867
e-3-b-5-a-4-c. Sidney MARTIN m. Zelia MOUTON,
d/o J. J. Alexandre-Alfred MOUTON/Zelia
MOUTON

e-3-b-5-a-4-c-1. Sosthène MARTIN
e-3-b-5-a-4-c-2. Berthe MARTIN
e-3-b-5-a-4-c-3. Luc MARTIN
e-3-b-5-a-4-c-4. Lucie MARTIN

e-3-b-5-a-4-d. Auguste MARTIN
e-3-b-5-a-4-e. Edmond MARTIN m. Cécilia MOUTON,
d/o J. J. Alexandre-Alfred MOUTON/
Zelia MOUTON
e-3-b-5-a-4-e-1. Marthe MARTIN
e-3-b-5-a-4-e-2. Louise MARTIN